THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR
AND
North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN ALBERTSON, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Vol. X. Elizabeth-City, N. C. Saturday, Dec. 10, 1831. No. 47

NEW GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED

From New York and now opening, a new and very desirable assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season:

Painted, jackonet, mull and Swiss Muslins,
Plain and fig'd book do.
Calicoes and Ginghams,
French Lawns and Cambricks,
Jackonet Muslin Robes,
Gro de Nap Silks and Pongee,
Bl'k Sattin and Sattin Levankine,
Brown Silks and White Sattin,
Blue, green and pink Florence Silks,
Green, purple and changeable Merceline Silks,
Areopen Crapes, assorted colors,
Fine chintz bordered Handk'fs,
Embroidered poplin do.
Crape and Brazilian do.
Needle-worked Cuffs,
Double Collaretts and Pillereens,
Tamboured Collars,
Linen cambrick Handkerchiefs,
Colored bordered do.
Bandanna and fancy cotton do.
Fine bordered book muslin do.
Checked muslin do.
Ladies' ribbon Cravats,
Ribbons, Gloves and silk Mits,
Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings,
Brown do. do.
Plaid and striped Homespun,
And a great variety of goods suitable for men's wear.
Leghorn Bonnets,
Dunstables, of the newest fashions and some very low,
Navarino Bonnets,
Amaranth do.
Bl'k English water proof Navarinos,
Bl'k and col'd silk Bonnets.

SHOES.

Ladies' Prunelle Shoes and Slippers,
Do. morocco do. do.
Childrens' and Misses' morocco and leather Boots and Slippers,
Mens' calf nailed Shoes,
Do. Brogans, sewed do.
Do. coarse Brogans and Shoes,
Womens' leather Shoes.

HATS.

Mens' bl'k Hats, fashionable shape,
White & bl'k Hats, selling very low.
Bl'k wool Hats, & white low crowned do. Boys' Caps.

Groceries.

New wheat superfine Flour, in bbls. and half bbls.
Mess, prime and cargo Pork,
Coffee, Sugar and Molasses,
Imperial and Young Hyson Tea,
Loaf Sugar, Pepper and Pimento,
Soap, Candles, Copperas and Indigo,
Nails, bar and round Iron,
Salt in sacks and Turks Island do.
N E Rum, Whiskey and A. Brandy,
And a few gallons 12 years old Jamaica Rum, of a superior quality.
White Lead and paint Oil,
Lamp Oil and window Glass,

And many other articles too numerous to mention. These together with the stock on hand renders the assortment very extensive, all of which will be sold very low for cash, country produce, notes, or on any other accommodating terms.

Wm T. Bryant.
Elizabeth-City, Sept. 15, 1831.

C. & J. GIBBS

WOULD inform their friends and the public that they continue to transact

Commission Business

in Charleston S. C. and that particular attention will be paid to the sale of corn.

Refer to Messrs.
JOHN WILLIAMS, } *Elizabeth City*
ISAIAH FEARING, }
Nov. 5. 1m.

JOB-PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

BICKNELL'S REPORTER,

Counterfeit Detector, and Price Current.

THE first year of this publication having been concluded, the "Reporter" will hereafter be published weekly as well as semi-monthly. We feel grateful to the public for the liberal patronage awarded us, (having now a more extensive circulation than any other newspaper in the United States,) and shall leave no measure unresorted to, in order to render this journal valuable in all respects, not only to merchants, banking institutions, brokers, and keepers of hotels, but to the community in general. We have engaged the literary assistance of several gentlemen well known as writers, and have correspondents in all the principal cities and towns in the United States. We also receive weekly more than five hundred newspapers from different parts of the Union, so that whatever information may be circulated through the medium of the "Reporter," and the resources from whence it is derived, we can confidently state, may, in all cases, be relied upon as correct. Bank notes are being counterfeited in every direction; and on the arrival of every vessel from Europe, or the creation of every national excitement, the state of the market varies. Every person should, therefore, be possessed of some certain guide by which all such information might be received by the earliest mails, and at such a rate as not to render its possession an exorbitant tax. Such a journal is exactly what we endeavor to render the "Reporter," in an effort to accomplish which, neither pains nor expense will at any time be spared on the part of the publisher. Every number will contain a carefully corrected Bank Note List, List of Broken Banks, Prices Current, Prices of Gold, Prices of Bank and Insurance Stock, and a description of all Counterfeit and Altered Notes in circulation throughout the United States, and all such information as is likely to throw light upon the subjects embraced in the design of this journal. The latest foreign news, together with much original and well selected matter, will also be found in the columns of the "Reporter."

The terms of the weekly publication are $3 per annum—the semi-monthly $2—single copies 12½ cents. Address—

Robert T. Bicknell,
Exchange Broker,
No. 119, Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has received per schr. Camden, schr. William and sloop Independence from New York, a general assortment of

GOODS

adapted to the season, which will be sold on the most accommodating terms, at wholesale and retail for cash, produce, or good notes.

Hezekiah Lockwood.
Elizabeth-City, Oct 29.

Copartnership formed.

JOHN D. GORDAN, of Norfolk, and Wm. D. Gordan, of this place, having associated themselves in business under the firm of

John D. Gordan & Brother,

and taken the brick store recently occupied by Oliver Fearing, respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have received an assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware & Crockery,

which they will dispose of on accommodating terms.

Fresh supplies expected by arrival from New York.
Elizabeth-City, Oct. 20.

Farmer's Repository.

From the Genesee Farmer.

THE FARMER.

There are some spry farmers, who are so brisk and active, that in going on their farm, you would think that they had hardly any thing to do. Look at their operations.

They cut their hay early, before the July rains bleach it. They cut their wheat, and get it in dry, before the seed is likely to fall out. Their flax is pulled; a part before the seed is fully ripe. Their Summer fallow is not put off till fall. They cut their corn stalk tops, while the blades are green,—which should be well cured and kept to give cows and sheep. Their corn then receives the warmth of the sun which causes it to ripen before the frosts pinch it, or the fall rains mildew it. They cut up the buts with the ears on, and carry these to the barn, and husk out the ears and take care of the husks and buts, which in the depth of winter, the cattle will eat without getting *dyspeptic*. This practice of cutting up corn on the hill, leaves the ground clear of rubbish; and saves hay for the use of March and April, two months when cattle require feeding with the best hay you have. Potatoes indicate by their tops when ripe, then pull them; and, if you live in an honest neighbourhood, bury them up in heaps, on some elevated spot, where the water cannot injure them, that being a better way than to throw them into a damp or a freezing cellar. If you have an orchard, pick your apples from the ground in a clean state; rejecting all the rotten and wormy ones; you cannot make good cider if you are a *sloven*.

Look at an active, spry farmer. He breaks his fast, ere the sun shows his face;—and, when he has deposited his vote in the ballot box, he has very little to do on his farm; because it is all done up timely and neatly.

Let such a farmer cast his eye into his wood-lot. There is a great interest even in a wood-lot. You in the first place, cut all the under brush by the roots, with some old axe, whose best days are past; and cut and pile up all fallen timber: some of this, by splitting and drying, may answer to mix with sound wood, and do very well; if wood is not scarce, you must not throw it away; even your brush makes good wood for many uses. This under brushing and piling up all the dead timber enables you to pass among the trees with your teams with ease. You then select all the trees, as you need them, which have dead limbs, or are encumbered with too many branches. Thus year after year, you keep selecting, until your timber presents a most beautiful appearance. All the trees are vigorous, and from gradual exposure, there is little danger of their being prostrated by the winds; against prevailing winds, you should guard your trees by leaving the most stubborn on the windward side, to guard the others.

Who will say that such a farmer is ever pestered with a sheriff or constable at his door? The tax-gatherer never calls on such a man but once.

A Newspaper.—Who would be without a newspaper in these stirring times? From what other source than that of the press, can an individual or family expect to gain a timely notice of those events which plunge thousands in mourning, or drive other thousands mad with joy?—The plea of not being able to pay for a newspaper is not worthy of credit in this happy country. All who have the hands to labor and the heart to read, may have a paper weekly brought to their doors, & find the ready money at hand, or soon coming to pay for it; and be incalculable gainers by the contract. To live in this brief world, to hear its din, sometimes in low murmurs, and then in deafning thunders break in upon our solitude, and have no means at hand to satisfy ourselves of the causes, is a mode of miserable existence unworthy of man. What—bring up a family of young republicans, any one of whom, if life is spared, may be eligible to the Presidency of the United States, in ignorance of the tremendous conflict of opinion and steel now raging in the earth on the subject of human rights! This must not be done in the light of the nineteenth century. It were a better deed for the age, when the Crusader, who went away in youth, came back with gray hairs, to bring the first news of his deeds and the fate of innumerable warriors who went with him.

Delight in the holy generosity of speaking well of those who differ from you.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

The Fayetteville Sufferers.

CIRCULAR,

Addressed to the contributors to the fund for the relief of the Fayetteville sufferers, by the committee appointed for the purpose.

To ——

FAYETTEVILLE, *Nov.* 14. 1831.

The undersigned have been deputed by their Fellow Citizens, to lay before you the annexed Statements, of the amount of the Fund for the relief of the sufferers by the desolating calamity of the 29th of May last, and of the manner in which it has been disposed of. They submit them, with the hope, that the proceedings of those to whom the distribution was entrusted, will meet with the same approbation from the donors, so cordially awarded to them by the recipients.

Another duty with which they are charged, cannot be so easily and so satisfactorily performed. The feelings with which they have witnessed the spontaneous outpourings of the benevolence of their Fellow Citizens, from one end of this vast Republic to the other, cannot be uttered. The accumulation of such a Fund as that exhibited by the subjoined Statement, unsolicited by us, and coming, in great part, from those upon whom the citizens of our town had no claims but those of suffering humanity and a common national origin, presents a spectacle honorable to the character of a great people, doubly grateful to the feelings of the recipients, and calculated to impress us more deeply with a sense of the blessings of the happy Union under which we live.

As many of the contributors to this Fund may never have an opportunity of witnessing the effects of their bounty we cannot better express our thanks, and those of the people whom we represent, than by faintly sketching some of its blessings. The calamity with which we were visited was of an appalling extent. It swept from existence the fairest, the richest, and by far the larger portion of our flourishing town. It left poverty and despair where opulence and content had long reigned. None altogether escaped its ravages; and few were left with ability to relieve even the pressing wants of the suffering destitute. Under these circumstances were the liberal hands of our countrymen opened; and the heart of the widow and orphan was made glad. Instead of the ruin which seemed to impend over so many, and to paralyze their hopes, confidence and energy succeeded; and each one has been enabled again to enter into the competition with his neighbors for the emoluments of his wonted vocation. Extraordinary progress has been made in rebuilding our town; and every thing wears the appearance of activity and a determination to rise with new vigor from our ashes. To you, and to those united with you in this labor of love, is this happy state of things mainly owing; and to you and to them we render the homage of grateful hearts.

Be pleased to convey to the community with which you are connected, our sense of the blessings they have, in part, conferred upon us.—And that they may be spared from all similar visitations, is the earnest hope of Your ob't serv'ts,

John Huske, Louis D. Henry, Jno. D. Eccles, John W. Wright, Duncan Mac Rae, Edward J. Hale, Thomas L. Hybart, Committee.

Fayetteville, N. C. Oct 26. 1831.

At a meeting of the Sufferers by the Fire of the 29th May, 1831, in Fayetteville, convened by notice from the Police, JOHN HUSKE, Esq. was called to the Chair, and EDWARD J. HALE, appointed Secretary.

The Magistrate of Police, on the part of the Board of Commissioners, submitted to the meeting, a Report of the contributions received for the relief of the Sufferers, and the mode of distribution adopted:—Whereupon it was

Resolved unanimously, That the Magistrate of Police and Commissioners of Fayetteville, have discharged their duty and delicate trust confided to them, of disposing of the contributions of our Benefactors, satisfactorily to their fellow citizens, and have entitled themselves to their thanks for the judicious and impartial manner in which they have performed a laborious and responsible duty.

On motion, *Resolved unanimously*, That we feel sensibly and gratefully, the kind, prompt and liberal aid which has been extended to us in our necessity, by our brethren in different parts of the Union; and that John Huske, John D. Eccles, Louis D. Henry, John W. Wright, Edward J. Hale, Duncan Mac Rae, and Thos. L. Hybart, be a Committee to make our benefactors the only return in our power, an acknowledgement of the obligations we are laid under by their humane and generous exertions for our benefit

JOHN HUSKE, *Chairman.*
E. J. HALE, *Secretary.*

REPORT

Of the Commissioners of Fayetteville, to a meeting of the Sufferers by the Fire of the 29th May

The Commissioners of Fayetteville, having made distribution of the larger part of the funds deposited in their hands for the relief of the sufferers by the late Fire, deem it their duty to report to their fellow citizens, in what manner they have discharged the trust committed to them.

They appended to this report, a List of the Donations received in Money, Provisions and Clothing, amounting to $92,297 88. Of this sum, they have distributed $82,427 25. The balance has been in part consumed by the gratuitous supply of provisions and clothing to the indigent since the fire, and a part remains to be distributed when the accounts are settled at the Public Warehouse.

In making the distribution, the Commissioners have considered themselves as trustees, and therefore bound to carry into effect, as far as practicable, the intention of the contributors to the charity, both in the letter and in the spirit. This intention, as ascertained from the resolutions and correspondence accompanying the remittances, was the relief of the necessitous. It is expressly so declared as to about one fourth of the whole contribution, and it is implied as to the balance. The relief of the poor and indigent was therefore the primary object of the Board—a class of sufferers, the aggregate amount of whose loss was small compared with others, but was either their little all, or such portion of it as left them necessitous. These have been relieved, in some instances by compensating them for their whole loss, and in others for such part as the circumstances of the case required. The residue was then to be distributed among those whose aggregate loss exceeded $500,000, and whose necessity for relief was in various degrees. A division among these was to be made, by paying each individual an equal amount, or apportioning the relief to his loss, or by exercising a discretion in each particular case. The operation of the first rule, it was found would be injurious to the heavier sufferers, while the second would give to them an undue proportion, to the injury of the smaller losers, who were a majority in number. The latter mode was therefore adopted and an apportionment made on the basis of loss and necessity combined. This mode of distribution involved more of labor and responsibility to the Board: but considering themselves as the agents for others *dispensing a charity*, they believed they should best fulfil their trust in this way. To apply the rule judiciously, they have availed themselves of all the information within their reach, whereby to ascertain the true situation of the sufferers, and have then divided them into four classes; 1st, the poor and necessitous, 2ndly, those who had still property of value in their possession but were largely indebted, and whose means were diminished by the fire to an extent considered by the Board as ruinous; thirdly, those whose losses did not exceed their ability to meet; and lastly, such as were considered to have something like competence left. Being thus divided, the proportion of relief to each class was increased in the ratio of their necessity, and the allowance made

to the individuals of each class, *according to the circumstances of each particular case.*

In the distribution of this Fund, the Police feel that they have had a difficult and delicate task to perform, and cannot therefore hope to have given perfect satisfaction to every individual; but, conscious of the purity of their own motives, they feel confident that their well-meant endeavors faithfully to discharge the trust committed to them, will ensure them an indulgent consideration of any errors in judgment. Respectfully submitted,

J. W. WRIGHT,
Magistrate of Police.

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*Contributions, in Money, Provisions, and Clothing, received by the Commissioners of Fayetteville, for the relief of the Sufferers by the Fire of the — May, 1831.**

Massachusetts,	$14,518 69
Maine, (Bath.)	125 00
R. Island, (Providence,)	2,067 64
N. Hampshire, (Ports.)	290 00
Connecticut,	3,002 40
New York,	10 648 54
Pennsylvania,	12,731 00
New Jersey,	805 49
Maryland,	6 820 79
District of Columbia,	870 00
Virginia,	8,040 88
North Carolina,	11 406 34
South Carolina,	9,100 37
Georgia,	4,102 72
Tennessee,	45 00
Ohio,	1,158 02
Mississippi,	1,119 50
Louisiana,	5,050 00
U. S. ARMY.	
Officers of U. S. Corps of Engineers, & Mechanics and Overseers, at the Fortifications at Oak Island,	128 50
Officers and Soldiers of the Company of the 1st Regiment of Artillery and the Sutler, stationed at Fort Johnson,	67 00
U. S. NAVY.	
Officers, Petty Officers and Seamen, on board the U. S. Schooner Porpoise, off Matanzas,	200
	$92.297 88

[*The Observer names every place and individual whence and by whom contributions were forwarded, but we are compelled for want of room to omit them.]

LEGISLATURE OF LOUISIANA

Important Act,

Relative to the Introduction of Slaves.

Sec. 1st. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That from and after the promulgation of this act, no slaves shall be introduced into the State of Louisiana, except in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2d. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That all persons emigrating into this state, who shall actually settle and reside therein, shall be permitted to introduce such slaves as are for their own use, and are *bona fide* their own property. And all citizens of this state, who may become the lawful owner and proprietor of any slave or slaves, without the limits of this state, may in like manner, and for similar purposes, introduce such slave or slaves. Provided the said slaves were not purchased in the State of Mississippi, Alabama, or in the Territory of Arkansas or in Florida; and if any slaves purchased in the aforesaid states by any citizens of this state, should be introduced, the person so introducing him shall be subject to the pains and penalties prescribed by the third article of this act.

Sec. 3d. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That any inhabitant of this state, or any person emigrating thereto, who shall introduce therein for his own use, any slave or slaves purchased in any other state or territory (not already excluded) of the Union, shall, within five days after the arrival of said slaves in the parish in which he resides, file in the office of the parish judge of said parish, an entry on his oath, of all the slaves thus introduced, designating the name, age, sex, and as far as possible, the mark, size, and color of each; and he shall further declare on oath, that he has introduced them for his own use, and that he will not sell, give, hire, loan, exchange, mortgage, or in any other manner, dispose of or affect the same, or connive with others, to have them seized or sold with a view to evade the provisions of this act during the five years next following the introduction of said slaves; and that he will not violate the provisions of this act: and whoever introduces any slave without complying with the above formalities, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not less than five hundred dollars, and not more than one thousand dollars at the discretion of the court, for each slave, and imprisoned till the fine and costs be paid; and all slaves so introduced, shall, by the mere operation of this law, be entitled to their freedom, but be placed under the control of the Executive to be disposed of as shall be hereafter enacted. It shall be, however, lawful for said proprietors to take the above oath before any competent officer in any other State which oath shall be filed in the manner and delay above prescribed.

Sec. 4th. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That no person mentioned in the second section of this act, as authorised to introduce slaves, shall be permitted to sell, mortgage, hire, loan, or otherwise dispose of any such slaves, and if any such slave or slaves should be sold mortgaged hired, loaned or otherwise disposed of the contract, whether written or verbal shall be null and void, and the said slave or slaves shall become free, and all the parties to such contracts, who shall wilfully and knowingly violate this law, shall be liable to be prosecuted for the same, and shall, on conviction, be fined in a sum not less than five hundred dollars; and not more than one thousand dollars, for each slave, at the discretion of the court, and shall be imprisoned until the fine and costs are paid.

Sec. 5th. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That all slaves who may become free by the operation of this law, shall be sent out of the state; and the executive of this state is hereby invested with full power to cause said slaves to be transported, and to direct all officers and magistrates to assist him therein, and to instruct them in the mode in which they can best enable him to carry these provisions into effect; and all such officers and magistrates shall comply with said instructions, as far as the scope of their duties, under existing laws, will permit, and where said instructions are not in violation of some law now existing, under penalty of removal from office.

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That no slave or slaves introduced under this law shall be liable to be seized and sold under any execution issuing from any of the courts of this state—or for taxes for the space of five years after the introduction of such slaves; and if such sale should take place, the same shall be considered as null and void, and the slaves so sold, shall become free immediately.

Sec. 7 *Be it further enacted, &c.* If any person shall remove or cause to be removed beyond the limits of this state, except in the manner above described any slave who may and shall be entitled to his freedom under the provisions of this law, they shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned at hard labor for the space of five years

Sec. 8. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to prevent the persons who shall become owners and proprietors of slaves as provided in this act, from afterwards removing such slaves beyond the limits of this state, and selling the same; but if ever the said slaves shall be brought back into this state, it shall be under the provisions of this act, as if said slaves had never before been introduced therein

Sec. 9. *Be it further, enacted, &c.* That the attorney general, and the different district attornies of this state shall see this act carried into effect, as far as depends on them, and they shall sue or prosecute in the name of the state, for all breaches, violations and evasions of this law, and in every suit or prosecution so instituted, the prosecuting attorney shall be entitled to the following compensation. In case of conviction, he shall receive the sum of one hundred dollars, for each slave embraced in said proceedings, suit, or prosecution, to be taxed with the costs, and in case of failure to convict, he shall receive the sum of ten dollars for each slave embraced in said proceeding, to be paid out of the treasury of the state.

Sec. 10. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That all fines imposed by this act, shall be half for the benefit of the informer, and the other for the benefit of the state.

Sec. 11. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That the owner of any slaves, who have been introduced into this state, for sale, prior to the promulgation of the present act, and not now sold and that shall not be sold or removed, beyond the limits of this state in fifteen days after the said promulgation, shall forfeit and pay to the corporation, or police jury of the parish within whose limits such slaves may be found, a sum not less than ten, and not more than twenty dollars for each and every slave so remaining and for each and every day said slaves may remain thereafter, to be recovered before any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 12. *Be it further enacted, &c.* That this act shall not be so construed as to apply to any slave or slaves coming in, and departing with any traveller; or to the slaves of any citizen of this state, who, before the promulgation of this act, were removed out of the limits of the state, for any temporary purpose, and with a view to bring them back; but should it appear within five years thereafter, that any slave or slaves thus introduced had not been in this state before, or was not *bona fide* the property of the person so introducing them, at the time they quitted the state, during their absence, and when they were brought back, then the person who shall have introduced such slaves shall be liable to all the penalties of this act.

Sec. 13. *Be it further enacted, &c.* And if any simulative sale shall be passed, in order to evade the 11th section of the present act, the parties to such sale or contract, shall be liable to all the pains and penalties imposed in the 4th section of this act, and the slave or slaves shall in like manner be entitled to his or their freedom, and be disposed of accordingly.

A section was also passed permitting those citizens now absent for the purpose of purchasing slaves to bring the same into the state by complying with the provisions of this act.

Finances of the State.—From the last Raleigh Star we copy the following Recapitulation of the State of the Treasury. It will be seen that the whole amount of available funds is but $33,022 99—not a sum sufficient to pay the members of the present Legislature. We suppose that the necessary amonnt for that and other immediate demands, will be provided for by borrowing from the Literary Fund, which we are rejoiced to see already amounts to 75,000 dollars.—[*Fayetteville Observer.*

Revenue paid by the sheriffs, the revenue of 1830	$69,032 09	
Paid by the Sheriffs, on additional returns,	282 42	
	69,314 51	
From which deduct tavern tax, belonging to the Literary Fund,	2,579 36	
	66,735 15	
Bank dividends on unappropriated stock,	11 086 00	
Sales of land & negroes,	5,163 06	
John Holloway, on his bond, (principal and interest,)	378 13	
Rent of public land,	10 00	
Amount rec'd on bonds for Tuscarora lands,	1,431 01	
David L. Swain, part of his fee refunded,	500 00	
William Sneed, State's Commissioner, money refunded,	72 00	
Buncombe Turnpike Co. (dividend on stock,)	250 00	
Bank Tax,	9.572 00	
	95,197 35	
Balance due N. Carolina on 21st Dec. 1830.	43,753 65	
	138,951 00	
Deduct disbursements, 76,853 03		
And am't transferred to Literary Fund, 29,074 96		
	105,928 01	
	$33,022 99	

LITERARY FUND.

Amount received for entries of vacant land,	1,684 27
Do. do. on sales at auction,	277 73
Do. do. tavern tax for 1831,	2,579 36
Do. do. of John Coulter, tavern tax, additional return for 1829,	15 04
Bank dividends on stock owned & appropriated,	33,90 00
Am't transferred to the Literary fund by resolution,	29,074 96
Balance of Agricultural fund transferred,	549 48
Bal. due Literary fund, on the 21st Dec 1830,	37.455 12½
	$75,025 96½

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Am't received on bonds for Cherokee land,	485 98
Do. do. on Banks' dividends, appropriated,	4,074 00
	4,559 98
Deduct disbursements,	22 50
	4,537 48
Balance due Internal Improvement fund, on the 21st December, 1830,	3.406 71½
	$7,944 19½
Whole am't in the Treasury, including Int. Imp. and Literary funds,	$115,993 15

AGRICULTURAL FUND.

Amount received from sundry clerks,	258 25
Deduct disbursements,	184 18
	74 07
Bal. due Agricultural, fund, 21st Dec. 1830,	475 41
Transferred to the Literary fund,	549 48

Estate of George Ott.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the Mr. GEORGE OTT, are requested to make immediate payment to Mathew Cluff, who is authorized to give discharges. The vacant lots belonging to the estate are offered upon ground rent, for which long leases will be given on such terms as to justify the tenants in making permanent improvements. For particulars, enquire of Mathew Cluff.

JANE M. OTT.

December 10. 5t.

State of North Carolina,

Currituck County:

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. Term, 1831.

James Morse, vs. John Latimore Cox. } Original Attachment.

Levied on the lands of the defendant bounded by the lands of Wm. S. Wilson, Wm. F. Bundy, John Cox and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Latimore Cox, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; *It is ordered*, that publication be made for sixty days in the Elizabeth City Star, that unless the said John Latimore Cox, personally appear at the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions at the next court to be held for the County of Currituck, at the court-house therein on the last Monday in Nov. next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, the said attachment will be taken pro confesso and judgment awarded accordingly.

Witness Spence Hall, clk. of our said court the last Monday in August and 56th year of American Independence A. D. 1831.

Spence Hall, c. c. c.

Nov. 5.—price adv. $5

State of North Carolina,

Currituck County:

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1831.

Jacob Adyelott and D. Lindsay jr. vs. Caleb Forbes, Hodges Gallop summoned as garnishee. } Original Attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Caleb Forbes has removed from this state, *It is ordered*, that publication be made in the Elizabeth City Star for sixty days that unless he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Currituck, at the court-house therein, on the last Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, judgment will be taken pro confesso and the cause set for hearing exparte as to him.

Given under my hand the last Monday in August, 1831, and 56th year of American Independence.

Spence Hall, c. c. c.

Nov. 5.—price adv. $5.

Call at Russell's

WHERE you may find sweetmeats of a choice quality; and as the season is approaching when chopped lips will be fashionable, he expects to receive in a few days a supply of genuine lip salve.

Nov. 5.

BOOKS

For sale at the Star Office.

A few copies of Bishop Ravenscroft's Works, in 2 vols. just published. Price $5 in boards and $5 50 in sheep.

Discourses on Immersion and Infant Baptism; by the Rev. A. Empie, D. D. President of William and Mary College, and Rector of Bruton Parish, Williamsburg, Va. Price 50 cents.

The Churchman's Almanac or 1831. Price, 10 cents.

Constable's Blanks for sale at this office.

NEW GOODS!!

William Elliott

IS now opening at the store on Road street between the National and City Hotels and nearly opposite the residence of Lem'l C. Moore, an excellent assortment of

DRY GOODS,

selected in N. York with much care and suitable for the present and approaching season, consisting of

STAPLE & FANCY ARTICLES.

Amongst which are

Sup. blue, blk. olive, and brown broad Cloths,
Second quality do. do.
Cassimeres, various colors,
Sattinets, various qualities & colors,
Elegant fancy Prints, various prices,
Furniture do.
An elegant assortment of fancy Hkfs. well adapted to the season,
Merino Shawls, very convenient size,
Cotton do.
Merino Circassians,
Bombazetts, Pongees,
Tippets for Misses,
Ladies' silk Cloaks,
Gentlemens' plaid do.
Elegant Italian and other Silks,
Fancy silk Vest Patterns,
Elegant Marseilles, latest importation,
Irish Linens,
4 & 5-4 Cambricks,
Cambrick, jackonet, mull, check and plaid Muslins,
Bobinets, green barrege Veils,
Bleached and unbleached Shirtings,
Apron Checks, green Sirge,
Rose, duffle and point Blankets,
White, red and green Flannels,
An elegant style of bonnet and belt Ribbon,
Thread cambrick Hkfs. with fancy borders, an elegant article,
Gentlemens' Cravats, silk & cotton, with a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

ALSO.

Ladies' and gentlemens' Shoes of all descriptions,
Misses and boys do.
Coarse Brogans (substantial,)

Together with a general assortment of

Groceries, Crockery and Hardware,

all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash, produce, or good promissory notes.

October 29.

New Goods.

THE subscribers, grateful for the liberal encouragement they have received, embrace the present opportunity to return their acknowledgements to their friends and the public generally, and to inform them that they still continue in the mercantile business at their old stand under the *National Hotel*, where they have just received and opened their *Fall* and *Winter Supply*, comprising a large and handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery.

ALSO

PAINTS AND OILS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Their stock of Goods have been selected in New York with great care—suitable to the season and the market, and can be sold low for cash or country produce. They respectfully invite all desirous of purchasing, to call and examine them.

Harrell & Forbes.

October 29

Molasses, Sugar, &c.

70 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
26 barrels Sugar,
100 barrels Tar,
4,000 lbs. Bacon and Lard and a few bbls. N. York prime Pork for sale by

Miles White.

Elizabeth-City, 5th mo 2d, 1831.

FOR SALE.

A pleasant saddle and gig Horse, a double Gig and Harness, a Sulkey, a Jersey Waggon and Harness, and an excellent, substantial Dray and Harness. The above articles will be sold low on application at this office.

October 20.

From the Charleston Evening Post.

The particulars of the late abortive conspiracies in Virginia and N Carolina, have been given in all the northern, and in most of the southern papers, except those of our own State. We can, therefore, see no just reason why the press in South Carolina should abstain from the topic. If silence could prevent the unpleasant feelings of those who are nervously susceptible on those matters, our papers ought to abstain—but the excitement having already pervaded the community, through the papers received from other states, or through grossly exaggerrated rumors it is the duty of the press here to allay it by truth and reason.

If it be thought that our slave population ought to be kept ignorant of the recent occurrences, it is a great error:—they too have heard false accounts; and it is better for their interest and our safety, that they should know the whole truth, viz: that the attempts in Virginia and N. Carolina, have utterly failed, as all similar attempts in this country have done and always must do—and that the instigators have been arrested and executed. Let them know their weakness, and our strength—that besides their inferiority in arms, discipline, intelligence, and the facilities and capability of combined action, they are in even numbers greatly inferior to the whites. Our own interest, when we consider them as a portion of our property, which might be destroyed by their own suicidal folly, and humanity when we consider them as fellow-men, liable through ignorance to be deluded to their own ruin—demand that these truths should be made known to them.

Mistaken notions prevail too in other sections, which justice to all parties requires should be at once rectified. Many otherwise intelligent men, in the non-slave holding States, speak as if there existed at the south a sense of insecurity, which, increased by recent events, might, at last, induce us to look favorably on the schemes of the misguided philanthropist of colonization and abolition. It is a great mistake Our climate makes it necessary that we should have such a laboring class as we have at present; unless we are willing to sacrifice our very existence as an agricultural people—we shall always retain it; and the least intermeddling on this point on the part of Congress, would rouse the whole South sooner now than at any former period. There is no sense of danger. On the contrary, we are confident of our security, even if it were possible that a concerted attempt could be excited, and arrangement of the entire servile population of the Union. We will not dwell on the fact that it is the constitutional duty of the Federal Government to suppress the insurrection, because *the aid of the non slave holding States would never be necessary* The colored slave population is confined to twelve states—Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, N. Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri and Louisiana, and the Territories of Arkansas and Florida, and the District of Columbia. Of this section of country the white population, by the last census, is upwards of 3,650,000, exceeding the slave population by 1,650,000, and the number of whites in each of these States is more than sufficient to enforce subordination. In North Carolina, the whites are to the blacks 472 to 246, and in Tennessee, 4 to 1. These are facts within the reach of every body—but many writers at the North seem not to have known, or to have forgotten them—and it is well to bring them to their view, that the well-meaning amongst them may see how baseless is their calculation, that any circumstances can ever bring the South to consent to the prosecution of their Utopian schemes, and the baseness of those traitors to the Republic, and to humanity, the incendiary writers, should be exposed to the execration of every respectable and intelligent man, whether of the North or South.

What can be the aim of these pretended Amis des Noirs, in circulating their incendiary papers amongst us? Do they not know that the first rumor of a servile revolt, rouses the whole white popplation to feel and to act as one man—while such a thing as combination to any extent, among the slaves, is impossible? In their hostility to the master, are they blind to the misery and ruin which they are urging upon the ignorant negroes whom they are deluding? Do they not know that their attempts to stir up sedition, induce the master to curtail many privileges which now render the condition of the slave one of ease and comfort? Or is their malignity so great, that rather than forego the pleasure of causing some uneasiness to the master, they would deceive to their ruin, the poor illiterate negroes, and doom them to massacre? That annihilation of the slaves would follow a general revolt, is as certain as that these incendiaries are enemies of the negro, and of the whole human family.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, Dec. 10, 1831.

☞ The publication of our paper has been unavoidably delayed beyond the usual time to-day, in consequence of the indisposition of one of our hands.

Emigration of Blacks.—Twenty-two negroes left here in the schr. Margaret, Capt. Scott, which sailed on Sunday last for Dighton, Massachusetts. They were all under the direction of the Society of Friends, but one.

The Weather.—Accounts from various quarters represent the weather as being uncommonly cold so early in the season. We have have had three falls of snow here since December, which is unprecedented in our climate: the two first were slight; the last, which commenced on Tuesday night and continued until Wednesday noon, covered the ground to the depth of five or six inches. It commenced raining soon after, which has continued to the present time (Saturday 2 o'clock P. M) with little intermission—The weather is cold and disagreeable and winter, dreary winter has fairly begun his reign with despotic sway.

On the opposite page will be found a law passed by the Legislature of Louisiana, which adjourned on the 19th ultimo, prohibiting in part the introduction of slaves into that State. Amongst other things, it is provided that slaves now on their way to that State for sale, shall be transported from it in five days after their arrival. It is stated in a New Orleans paper, that the number of slaves brought to that place from other States (principally from Virginia) in the month of October, was 371.

The last day of 1831.—In compliance with the request of the Edgefield, S. C Association, I ask a place in your paper for the discharge of the duty assigned me in the recommendation of the last day of 1831 as a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God; whilst I invite the churches of all denominations, who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, to unite with the churches of the Edgefield Baptist Association, in observing the last day of this year as a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the wonderful outpourings of the Holy Spirit, in the conversion of souls and the edification of Saints.

Permit me to request, also, through your paper, that Editors of papers throughout the States, friendly to the cause of religion, will please insert the above for general information.

I remain affectionately yours in gospel bonds. WM B JOHNSON.

Moderator of the Edgefield Baptist Association.

Edgefield, C H. S. C. 28th Oct. 1831.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

This body is fairly launched on the wide sea of legislation, with a full freight of Bills, Resolutions and less important matters. Business enough is already carved out to occupy the attention of the various Committees for weeks, whilst every day adds to the accumulating heap. We have rarely, if ever, known so many important matters brought before the Legislature, at so early a stage of the session, giving promise, it is to be hoped, of industrious application and close attention to business.

Perhaps no Bill has been, or will be introduced which involves considerations of such magnitude, as that presented to the Senate, by Mr. *Sawyer*, appropriating —— dollars for rebuilding the Capitol in this city. It is made the order of the day for Monday next, and will doubtless elicit a protracted debate.

Mr. *Martin*, of Rockingham, has again brought forward his Bank Bill; and Mr. *Allen*, of Buncombe, the bill for establishing a new county in the west, out of portions of Burke and Buncombe, to be called *Yancey*. Mr. *Dick*, of Guilford, has also introduced a bill to raise a fund for the removal of free persons of color to Liberia, which proposes to lay a tax of ten cents, for that purpose, on every black poll in the State.

A Resolution has been submitted by Mr *Montgomery*, of Orange, to instruct our Senators and request our Representatives in Congress, to resist the re-chartering the United States' Bank. The whole Union has such an interest in the prosperity of this institution, and the fact is so susceptible of demostration, that we entertain but little fear of the passage of this Resolution.

The Committee, to whom was referred the Resolution instructing them to enquire whether the House in which the Legislature is now convened, is within the limits of the city; and if not, whether the Legislature can hold its sessions without said limits, agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution and laws, have made their report. We have not been able to see the report, but understand that the committee state that the Government House is without the limits of the town, but that it is preposterous to contend that the Legislature cannot, on that account, sit there They ask whether, in the event of the city being in possession of an invading foe, as was the case of Washington City during the late war, the Legislature would not possess the power of convening at some other place?

On Tuesday the 29th, *Stephen Miller* was re-elected Solicitor of the Newbern District, beating his competitors, John Singletary, of Beaufort county, and Watrus Beckwith, of Washington county.

[*Raleigh Register.*

In the notice recently taken by us of the trial of a libel suit at Guilford Superior Court, against the Editor of the Greensborough Patriot, we stated that an appeal had been taken by the Defendant to the Supreme Court. We understand that this was not the case, but that a motion was submitted for a new trial, which however, owing to the engagements of the Court, was laid over until the next Term, when the motion will be acted on.—[Ib.

We are informed by the Fayetteville Observer, that, in addition to the list of contributions for the relief of the sufferers by the fire in that town, recently published, there have been about 15,000 dollars collected for the rebuilding of the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches; about 1,000 dollars sent to different individuals, to be disposed of at their discretion, and a large amount of contributions to different individuals from their respective friends abroad; making the whole amount of donations about 12,000 dollars.

The following paragraph, from the close of the "Address of the Friends of Domestic Industry, to the People of the United States," is important, as expressing the opinion or wish of the Convention concerning the modification of the Tariff:

"In concluding this address, we would take occasion to observe, that the present posture of the affairs of the United States impress upon us the necessity of declaring what we believe to be the sentiment of the friends of American industry, in reference to a great question which must, in a short time, occupy the attention of congress. Up to this period the revenue of the government has not exceeded its wants The debt has required a system of duties that would supply at least ten millions of dollars every year towards its extinguishment. That debt, under the present course of liquidation, will soon cease to exist. The nation will then naturally expect some reduction of duties. Participating in the common feeling on this subject, we cannot close this address without respectfully submitting to public consideration the expediency of applying that reduction to such commodities as are incapable of being brought within the scope of the protective system; holding it as we do, to be indispensable to the best interests of the American people that that system should be sustained and preserved without diminution, in its application to every branch of domestic industry that may be benefitted by its influence."

Grog Shops.—Governor Carroll, of Tennessee, in his late excellent Message to the Legislature of that State, thus forcibly expresses himself in relation to these great evils:—

"It is a source of melancholy regret that three fourths of the unhappy inmates of prisons acknowledge, that the too free use of ardent spirits was the leading cause of the commission of the crimes for which they were convicted. Nor is it less a subject of regret that nine-tenths of the pauperism in the Eastern cities arises from intemperance. Is there no remedy for this alarming evil, which cuts off so many citizens in early life, and brings so much sorrow and misery on innocent families? I answer that there is. Pass a law prohibiting the county courts from granting to any one a license to retail spirituous liquors, unless he be a man of known character for honesty, whose business is that of an innkeeper, with suitable accommodations for travellers, and punish with severity those who violate the law."

ITEMS.

The New York Journal of Commerce states that the arrivals of Flour, this year, at that port, are 100,000 barrels *less* from the western parts of the State, than last year. The arrivals from the Southern cities are said to be also 100,000 barrels less. The receipts of Wheat are said to be 700,000 bushels less than last year.

Commerce of New York.—The Daily Advertiser of New, York, of Wednesday last, contains a list of all the vessels in that port on the 15th inst. They amount to the prodigious number of 585—namely, 66 ships, 87 brigs, 97 topsail schrs. 119 fore and aft schrs and 216 sloops.

A French Physician has published a considerable volume on the *Medical use of Gold* He mentions several ways of taking it, and among other effects ascribed to it, he says it produces an exhilaration of the spirits Of this last effect we have no doubt, *if taken in the pockets.*

[*Augusta Courier*

We perceive by an article in a Columbia (S C) paper, that a Branch of the United States Bank is about to be established there.

U. S. Senator.—The Legislature of Louisiana proceeded on the 15th ult. to the election of a Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon Edward Livingston, when Geo. A Waggaman, Esq the Clay candidate, was elected on the 3d ballot, by a majority of 2 votes over Henry Carleton, Esq the administration candidate.

Large Deer.—Mr M'Manigle, of Armagh township, Pa killed a Buck two weeks since, that weighed, when dressed, *two hundred and seventeen pounds!* This can be relied on as strictly true.

Cure for the Influenza.—Put 1 oz liquorice in 1 pint of water—boil it to half a pint; when cold, add 1 oz. of antimonial wine and 1 oz of paregoric,—shake or stir it well, and take two tea spoonfuls every three hours.

The Hon. HENRY CLAY, Senator of the United States from the State of Kentucky, arrived in Washington City the 4th inst.

Eastern Boundary.—It is evident the President intends to refer to Congress the King of Holland's decision on the boundary question—to accept it if they think proper, and indemnify Maine—to reject it, if they think best, and propose a new umpire—or take anyother course, if they think any other more wise.

COMMUNICATED.

DIED.

This morning, Mrs. MARY GOLD, in the 32nd year of her age. She lingered some time with the disease which terminated her existence, and manifested much patience and resignation during its progress For the last four years she was a member of the Methodist E. Church, and exemplified the character of a christian in a manner which proved the sincerity of her profession. As she drew near her end, her prospects for future happiness brightened and her confidence in Him who died for her, grew stronger; so that her last cry was a cry of victory, and she was enabled, as she was expiring, to say to those who wept around her, "I am going to glory," leaving a testimony that Religion deprives the last messenger of his sting, and gives tranquility on Jordan's brink

Her funeral sermon will be preached to morrow at 11 o'clock, at the Methodist Meetinghouse.

In this town, on Sunday last, Mr FREDERICK SAWYER aged about 30 years.

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED SINCE OUR LAST

Schr. Moriah, Walker, from N York, with mdze. to John Williams & Co.

SAILED.

Schr. Margaret, Scott, for Dighton, Mass. with 22 negroes.

" Jolly Sailor, Bromsey, for ditto, with corn.

Passed here

8th Steamboat Lady of the Lake, with boats Imogen and Caroline Augusta, from Norfolk for the Roanoke.

Schr. Packingham, Bacon, from Philadelphia via Dismal Swamp Canal, for the Chowan, with mdze J. Holly.

New Family Flour

JUST received and for sale by

JOHN D. GORDAN & BRO.

Nov. 19.

RICE.

NEW Rice just received and for sale by

Jno. D. Gordan, & Bro.

Oct. 29.

JOB-PRINTING

Of all kinds, neatly executed here.

Wholesale Prices Current

AT ELIZABETH-CITY.

Corrected weekly for the Star.

	dls cts	dls cts.
Bacon, per lb.	10 a	11
Beef, mess bbl.	12	
fresh	3	
Butter,	25	
Beeswax,	20	
Brandy, Cogniac, gal.	1 75 a	2 00
Apple,	45 a	50
Peach,	70	
Gin, Holland,	1 25 a	1 50
Country,	45 a	50
Rum, West-India,	91 a	1 00
New-England,	38 a	40
Whiskey,	45 a	50
Corn, bbl.	1 75 a	2 00
Wheat, bush.	70 a	75
Coffee, lb.	14 a	15
Cotton, do. none		
Chocolate,	18 a	20
Candles, sperm	33 a	35
mould	15	
dipt	12	
Cheese,	10	
Cordage, cwt.	14 a	16
Flour, super. old, bbl.	6 00	
superfine, new,	6 50 a	7 00
fine	5 00	
Flax,	7	
Flaxseed, bush.	1 25	*in demand*
Iron, bar English	4½	
Russia & Sweeds	5	
Lard, lb.	12 a	15
Meal, bush.	62½ a	75
Molasses, gal.	28 a	30
Oil, sperm	1 00	
linseed	1 25	
fish	50	
Pork, prime bbl.	12 00 a	12 50
mess	16 00 a	17 00
cargo,	10 50	
Powder,	6 00	
Sugar, loaf	18 a	20
lump	15 a	18
brown	7 a	10
Salt, Turks Island	50 a	60
Liverpool none		
Staves, W. O bhd.	15 00	*in demand.*
R. O. do.	10 00	
W. O. bbl.	6 00	
Heading, bhd.	20 00	
Steel, German	15	
Eng. blistered	8	
Shot,	2 00	
Tar, bbl.	1 25	
Turpentine,	1 62	
spirits	62½	
Rosin,		
Rice,	4	
Tea, imperial	1 75	
gunpowder	1 75	
hyson	1 25	
black	1 25	
Tallow,	8 a	10
Tobacco, plug	10 a	15
Wine, Madeira	2 00 a	3 00
Teneriffe,	1 75	
Malaga,	1 00	
Lisbon,	1 75	
Scuppernong,	50	

At New-York, Dec. 3.

Coffee—11 *a* 13½ *Cotton*—7 *a* 11½.
Flour—superfine, 5 50 *a* 6 00.
Corn—southern, 58 *a* 63.
Wheat—N. Carolina, 1 00 *a* 1 12
Staves—W. O. pipe, 56 *a* 60.
hhd. 36 *a* 40.
bbl. 29 *a* 32.
R. O hhd. 27 *a* —.
Heading—W. O. 54 *a* 55.
Hoops—25 *a* 30
Shingles—cypress, 3 75 *a* 4
Molasses—27 *a* 32
Tar—1 50 *a* 1 62 Pitch—1 62
Rosin—1 12½ *a* 1 62.
Turpentine—soft, 2 37.

At Charleston, Nov. 28.

Corn—55 a 60. *Peas* 42 a 45.
Salt—Liverpool, coarse, in bags of 4 bushels 1 56 *a* 1 62; in bulk, none afloat; Turks Island 50.

For Sale.

THE schooner VISITOR, about 100 tons burthen, low deck, a good vessel for the West India Lumber Trade, can be fitted for sea at once and at little or no expense, will be sold extremely low and on liberal credit, if credit is desired.—Apply to

SAMUEL FOWLER.

Edenton, Nov. 26. et.

Coffee and Flour.

65 bags St Domingo Coffee,
35 bbls. fresh ground superfine flour. *For sale by*

Miles White.

Elizabeth City, 6th mo. 14th, 1831.

Fresh Goshen Butter

FRESH Goshen Butter just received and for sale by

Jno. D. Gordan & Bro.

POETRY.

"*It is the gift of* POETRY *alone,*
Where e'er she moves, to consecrate the place; [known,
To breathe round Nature sweets before un-
And shed the loveliest tints upon her face."

FOR THE STAR.

WINTER.

We feel him in the piercing blast,
We hear him in the storm,
We see him in the waves upcast,
Like mountains high they form.
He lays his desolating hand
Upon the tender grass,
And with his freezing icy wand,
He sweeps the common mass.
The towering oaks that reach so high,
Though late with verdure crown'd,
Feeling his sickning touch have cast
Their foliage to the ground.
The trembling forests stand in awe,
As whistling through he comes;
The birds for shelter flee awa'—
The roaring Ocean foams.
All things have felt the deadly stroke,
The germ in nature dies;
It tells us that a God hath spoke,
And bids our thoughts arise:
Arise and contemplate the scenes,
Where winter is no more;
Where odoriferous evergreens,
Perfume a peaceful shore:
Where seraphs pluck from trees of gold,
Rich fruits that never fade,
And Christ's perfections never told,
Disperses every shade. N.

THE VILLAGE CHURCH

BY THE REV. J. W. CUNNINGHAM.

I love the ivy-mantled tower, [years;
Rocked by the storms of thousand
The grave, whose melancholy flower,
Was nourish'd by a martyr's tears.
The sacred yew so feared in war,
Which like the sword to David given,
Inflicted more than human scar,
And lent to man the arms of Heaven.

I love the organ's joyous swell,
Sweet echo of the Heavenly ode;
I love the cheerful village bell,
Faint emblem of the call of God.
Waked by the sound, I bend my feet,
I bid my swelling sorrows cease;
I do but touch the mercy seat,
And hear the still small voice of peace.

And as the ray of evening fades,
I love amidst the dead to stand;
Where in the altar's deep'ning shades,
I seem to meet the ghostly band.
One comes—O! mark his sparkling eye,
The light of glory kindles there;
Another—hear his deep-drawn sigh—
O! 'tis the sigh of dumb despair.

Another treads the shadowy aisle,
I know him—'tis my sainted sire,—
I know his patient, angel smile,
His shepherd's voice, his eye of fire.
His ashes rest in yonder urn,
I saw his death, I closed his eye;
Bright sparks amidst those ashes burn;
That death had taught me how to die.

Long be our Fathers' temple ours—
Wo to the hand by which it falls;
A thousand spirits watch its towers,
A cloud of angels guard its walls.
And be their shield by us possess'd;
Lord, rear around thy blest abode
The buttress of a holy breast,
The rampart of a present God.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PIANO.

As the last thrilling notes of "*Home, sweet home,*" flitted round the dear circle in which concentrated a little world, or little knot of beings who were all the world to each other, an audible sob broke the enchantment which this touching little song, accompanied by the sweet voice of my young friend, had cast around me. It bursts from the bosom of one who had been severely disciplined in the school of adversity—one who had beheld the wreck of all her youthful hopes, without one murmuring word against the God who guides the storm; but now the sudden reflection that she heard, for the last time, the soft melody of her beloved daughter's voice accompanying the melting tones of her piano—saw for the last time her fingers sweep the speaking keys—beheld her youthful face glowing with animation and happiness, unconscious of the blow that awaited her, a sigh involuntarily escaped her, and the startling tear told of sudden anguish. She turned to me, and said in a low voice, "I wish I could have saved Amelia's piano—it will break her heart to part with it. Poor thing, she little thinks that she will no more sing and play to charm away my melancholy."

The unconscious girl closed the instrument, and remarked, "Did you observe, dear mamma, that my piano wants tuning? and will you allow Mr. N. to come and tune it to-morrow?"

A tear stole down the cheeks of my respected friend.

"Are you ill, dear mother?" she inquired, "or has any thing new occurred to distress you? If so, do not hide it from me; for rest assured, no deprivation, exertion, no suffering, can afflict me like seeing you unhappy. I have just been thinking as soon as my piano is tuned, I will beg Mrs. — to let me undertake to instruct her two girls in music; and who knows, dear mother, but in time, it will be in my power to support you with the assistance of my valued instrument."

I gazed for a moment, with feelings of surprise and admiration, on the glowing, animated face of this lovely, ingenious girl, and never felt my own want of fortune so keenly as that moment.—A silent ejaculation involuntarily rose to heaven, that the Almighty would open some way to save poor Amelia's piano from the fangs of a rapacious landlord. The hour or separation had hardly arrived; and, after imprinting a warm kiss on Amelia's cheek, and whispering in the ear of my afflicted friend "*Still trust in the Lord our God,*" I left the house with feelings I cannot describe.

With the dawn I repaired to the auction rooms, in —— street, and waited, agonizing, the opening of the sales.—The crowd was large, and several valuable articles of furniture and some elegant paintings were noticed in the handbills. I cast a glance over the rooms, and in one corner stood a female of exquisite form—her face was hid from public view by a large calash—her head was averted, and rested against the window, out of which she appeared to be gazing at the busy crowd below. Near her stood a piano. One glance was sufficient. I hastened to the spot, and in a low voice articulated, "Amelia H— is this you?"

The distressed girl clasped my arm, and burst into tears.

"Yes, my good sir, I little tho't, when you left us last evening, that our cruel landlord would this morning seize my piano and bring it to be exposed for sale. O, my dear sir, cannot you devise some means to save it for me?"

At this moment the auctioneer called for the instrument, and it was removed into the centre of the room for examination. Several gentlemen remarked that it was a sweet toned instrument, but out of tune. The poor girl hung on my arm in silent grief. The bidding commenced.—Foremost in the crowd stood the son of Mrs. H——d's deceased landlord. He bid, after some debate, twenty-five dollars-! and there was a pause. Near Amelia stood an interesting youth, evidently unconcerned in the event of the sale of the piano, examining some fine paintings that were soon to be exposed. The idea that this cold unfeeling being was going to purchase, undisputed, this favorite, almost idolized article, for the trifling sum of twenty-five dollars, for a moment made her forget where she was, and she exclaimed—

"Must the only thing I value be sacrificed for this paltry sum, without effecting one object?"

The youth started, gazed on the beautiful girl an instant, and bid one hundred dollars! and the piano was immediately struck off to Mr. Seymour.

The moment the name of Seymour was called, my heart felt the sound, and I recalled the features of my old friend and companion in arms, Major Horatio Seymour. I saw this young man was his own son, ever ready to answer to the calls of humanity.

The piano was ordered back to the humble dwelling of Mrs. H—d!

"One tune from its fair owner, is all the reward I ask," replied the young enthusiast.

He accompanied me to my grateful friend's habitation, where the voice and artless manners of Amelia completed the impression her beauty had made upon his heart. A few short months saw her and her excellent parent restored to that rank they were made to adorn.

I often, in my daily rambles, call and take a look at the happy circle assembled round Seymour's fire-side. Amelia still plays "Home, sweet home," while her affectionate husband frequently remarks, "To the piano I am indebted for all my happiness."

AMIABILITY.

"I would not rail at beauty's shining power— [more;
I would but have her aim at something
The fairest symmetry of form or face
From intellect receives its highest grace."

Of all the graces which adorn and dignify the female character, amiability is perhaps the most prominent. The peculiar excellence of this virtue consists in the power of exciting love and esteem—It is exercised without effort, and enjoyed without alloy. Discretion and good nature are the material ingredients of this valuable quality.

It was this inestimable grace which induced the wise man to confer on the woman under its influence a value "whose pride is above rubies;" and he invested her with this endearing attribute, that "she opened her mouth with wisdom, & in her tongue was the law of kindness." It is this grace that throws an irresistible charm over the natural beauties, and exhibits every moral and intellectual attainment in their most interesting point of view. While many other graces have a specific and limited operation, this is universal. When once it is implanted as a principle in the heart, it never ceases to grow, but is continually yielding the most delectable fruit. Every incident, however minute, and every event however disastrous and mournful, constitutes alike an element in which this grace flourishes in the luxuriance of eternal health. In the sick chamber, the social circle, and the drawing room, it furnishes from its own ample resources all that is most soothing, attracting and captivating—ever prompt without officiousness and deliberate without indifference. It invests its most trifling offices with an unspeakable value to those on whom they are conferred, and bestows the most costly presents with a liberality so pure and genuine as to silence the most captious and captivate the most scrupulous

Of the conduct of others an amiable female is always charitable. The omission of attention disturbs her not. She is ever ready to suggest a thousand reasons for a supposed injury; and should it be realised she is satisfied with one. She knows she does not deserve it. In the absence of evils she invariably argues good.

Of her own conduct she is scrupulously guarded and rigidly exact. She remembers the language of a modern writer, that "virtue in general is not to feel, but to do; not merely to conceive a purpose, but to carry that purpose into execution; not merely to be overpowered by the impression of a sentiment, but to practise what it loves, and to imitate what it admires." And thus loving and beloved, she progresses through the various walks of life, cementing all its interesting regulations, and bestrewing the path of duty with flowers of sweetest fragrance. She closes her brilliant and beauteous course by gathering her duties together as a never-fading boquet of flowers, binds them with her amiability, and bequeaths them to posterity. When, full orbed, she sinks beneath the serene and expansive horizon.

"Death steals but to renew with bloom
The life that triumph'd o'er the tomb,
She died not, but hath hence flown.
Live, live above! All beauteous here,
What art thou in another sphere?
An angel in their own."

IF I WAS HE.

If I was a farmer, I would devote my whole attention to the cultivation of my farm, clothe and feed my servants well, take care of my stock, mend holes in my fence, take a fair price for my produce, and never indulge in idleness and dissipation.

If I was a lawyer, I would not charge a poor man five dollars for a few words of advice.

If I was a physician, I could not have the conscience to charge as much as they do, for feeling the pulse, extracting a tooth, taking a little blood, or administering a dose of calomel and jalap.

If I was a merchant, I would have an established price for my goods, and not undersell or injure my neighbors. I would sell at a moderate profit, giving good weight and measure, and deal as honestly as possible.

If I was a mechanic, I would apply myself industriously to my business, take care of my family, refrain from visiting taverns and grog-shops; and when I promised a man to have his work done by a certain time, I would endeavor to be punctual.

If I was a young buck, I would not cut as many ridiculous capers as some of them do—playing with their watch chains, flourishing with their rattans! stamping on the pavements with their high heel'd boots [probably not paid for,] and making remarks on plain and worthy people. They render themselves contemptible in the eyes of the sensible and unassuming.

If I was a young lady, I would not be seen spinning street yarn every day, ogling this young fellow, nodding at another, and giving sweet smiles to a third—sometimes having three holes in one stocking and two in the other.

If I was an old bachelor, I would make every exertion in my power to get married, and if I failed I would buy a rope and hang myself.

And finally, Mr. Printer, if I was one of your useful and respectable profession, I never would refuse publishing pieces like this.

[*Bolivar Palladium.*

Personal Appearance.—This is one of those things of accident, resting with Nature. No man or woman can form their own persons, and none should be praised or blamed on this head. The disposition for *looking well* is ruining half the young people in the world—causing them to study their glasses and paint or patch instead of pursuing that which is lasting and solid—the cultivation of the mind. It is always a mark of a weak mind if not a bad heart, to hear a person praise or blame another on the ground alone that they are handsome or homely. Actions should be the test—and a liberal source of conduct pursued to all. It matters little whether a man is tall or short—whether the blood stains the cheek or runs in another channel. Fashion makes the difference as to beauty. The lily is as sweet if not so gay as the rose, and it bears no thorns about it. As to appearance fashion should not be allowed to bear upon that which cannot be changed, except by deception, and what indeed, in reality is not worth the trouble of being so, even if it could.

The sight of a white man in Africa is much more homely than that of an African here—and in Scotland, at one time according to Walter Scott, the fashion to judge of a handsome man was in a broad face and a red nose.

Anecdote.—An ignorant preacher being one day about starting on the circuit, ordered his negro servant to bring his horse to the door, and sent him up stairs for some corn to feed him. The negro being rather careless, scattered the corn along down stairs and out doors where an old sow was feeding, who getting on the track of the corn, by degrees followed the trail up stairs. After a while, the preacher sent the negro up stairs for his saddle. By this time the old sow had found her way under the bed. The negro hearing the swinish grunt, and not knowing the cause of it, ran down in a terrible fright, crying out massa! massa!—de debil be up stairs, massa. The master in an angry tone sent him up again. The negro hearing the grunt of the sow repeated, ran down more scared than ever, saying massa, de debil be up stairs sartin, for I hear him go *eh, eh,* tree four time. The master being somewhat superstitious, concluded to venture up himself, but gave the negro orders to pray for him while he was gone. No sooner had the knight of the black coat reached the head of the stairs, than the old sow rushed from her covert, ran between his legs and carried him down backwards—all the prayer that the negro could make was *Amen,* which he pronounced very devoutly. The preacher no less terrified than his servant, cried out "the devil has got me, Cuff, why don't you pray." "*Amen,*" says the negro.

It is known to all who are acquainted with the early history of Kentucky, that the first emigrants settled in small squads, like the first settlements in all frontier countries, for mutual defence. The order was, whenever an alarm was given, all were to run to that place. Early one morning the shouts and cries of a female was heard—all ran to the spot. When they arrived, they saw a bear and a man engaged in combat. They had it hip and thigh, up and down, over and under, and the man's wife standing by, and hallowing 'fair play! fair play!' The company ran up and insisted upon parting them. The woman said 'no—no—let them fight! for it is the first fight I ever saw, that I did not care which whipped."

Moral and Religious.

REFLECTIONS ON AUTTMN.

'Autumn,' says the moralist, 'is an emblem of declining life.' It is that season of the year in which nature offers to the reflecting mind the most frequent and convincing proofs of the mutability of all earthly productions;—then the vegetable world decays and dies, and the appearance of the country is totally changed.—In spring all is health and beauty;—in summer all richness and perfection, but in autumn, all is withered and decayed—scarcely a vestige remaining of that luxuriance which we so recently admired. The scared and withered leaves—sad emblems of mortality!—which fall so fast from every tree, strewing the ground with desolation, admonishing us that we too, frail and weak like them, must soon die; and deeply impress upon our minds the truth and beauty of those lines of Homer:—

Like leaves on trees the race of man is
found, [plies,
Another race the following spring sup-
They fall successive, and successive rise;
So generations in their course decay,
So flourish these, when those have passed
away.

The garden which but a short time since was adorned with flowers of every hue, exhaling perfumes sweeter than those of Arabia, is now desolate; only a few evergreen shrubs remaining as evidences of its departed beauty. The fields have changed their lively green, varied with a thousand flowers, for the dark and sombre livery of winter

Nor are these changes confined wholly to the inanimate world; the insects,—beings of a summer's day,'—numberless in variety as diversified in color, have felt the chilling influence of autumn. Where are now the gaily painted butterfly, and all the thousand nameless tribes many of which could scarcely be perceived by the unassisted sight, which so lately filled the air? Dull and mute are the choristers of the grove—the lark, the linnet, and the nightingale,—whose wild notes cheered the mid-day traveller, and solaced the evening hours of the humbler cottager; or else with the swallow, they have sought for summer suns in happier climates.—The red-breast alone retains awhile his sweetly plaintive note, to chant, as it were, a dirge for his departed friends.

The long and dreary nights also warn us of the long and dreary night of the grave.

These changes in the natural world are evidently intended by providence as warnings of that great change which we must, ere long, experience. We have our spring, our summer, our autumn;—youth, manhood, and declining age, follow each other in rapid succession. We all know the brevity of life, and daily experience proves by what precarious tenure we hold existence.

"Forth like a flower at morn,
The tender infant springs to light,
Youth blossoms with the breeze,
Age, with'ring age, is cropt ere night:
Man like a shadow flees."

And shall these warnings, so kindly given, be allowed to pass unheeded and unimproved? No, let them not be given in vain; let not our moments be passed in idleness or folly; but rather in the constant endeavor to improve in knowledge and virtue, agreeably to Dr. Johnson's recommendation, so emphatically expressed in the following lines; so that when our lives shall close, we may have the happiness of reflecting that our time, the most precious of all the talents committed to our charge, has not been misspent:

"Catch then, oh! catch the transient
hour,
Improve each moment as it flies:
Life's a short summer, man a flower;
He dies, alas! how soon he dies."

It is good when the week is ended, to look back upon its business and its toils, and mark wherein we have failed of our duties or come short of what we should have done. The close of the week should be to each one of us like the close of our lives. Every thing should be adjusted with the world and with our God; as if we were about to leave the one and appear before the other. The week is, indeed, one of the regular divisions of life, and when it closes it should not be without its moral. From the end of one week to the end of another, the mind can easily stretch onward to the close of existence. It can sweep down the stream of time to the distant period when it will be entirely beyond human power to regulate human affairs. Saturday is the time for moral reflection.

When for the mercies of the week we are thankful, and when our past months and years come up in sucession before us—we see the vanity of our youthful days, and the vexations of manhood, and tremble at the approaching winter of age. It is then we should withdraw from the business and the cares of the world, and give a thought to our end, and to what we are to be hereafter.

BLANKS
OF all kinds, neatly executed at this *OFFICE.*